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# Dulles Doubtful Soviets Changed

By BILL FARLEY

Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said here yesterday that to talk of co-existence with Russia is "quite meaningless" because of the basic variance between U. S. and Soviet philosophies.

Dulles made the statement in a talk before about 1,000 persons attending Mercer University's free press and a fair trial. Walter F. George School of Law's eighth annual Law Day.

He said:

"It is all too easy to be beguiled by the idea that the Soviet has turned over a new leaf and that, overnight, we can find a satisfactory basis for what is popularly called 'co-existence.' Let us hope that will come.

## Basic Changes

"But before it can come, it seems to me that there must be certain rather basic changes in the underlying philosophy of Soviet conduct in government."

Dulles' talk, while it considered the favorable aspects of the recent Soviet "friendship and light" policy, represented a departure from the tone of other administration speakers.

"Possibly there has been some relaxation since the death of Stalin," said Dulles, who has charge of gathering and evaluating information on possible enemies of the U.S.

"We do have some reports that the special administrative tribunals of the MVD were abolished in September of 1953, but if so, this fact has been kept about as secret as were the proceedings of these extraordinary tribunals."

The speaker, who has served in some government capacity under every President since Woodrow Wilson, declared:

"Today the Soviet Union and its European satellites have again started a vigorous campaign, just as they did in the early 1920's, to lure back behind the Iron Curtain their former citizens who fled to freedom in the West.

## Lures Held Out

"Amnesty measures have been widely advertised, and all sorts of lures are held out to these people."

There have been "some modest changes" in Russia, he pointed out, but he said "until in the Soviet Union a system is devised for the people's ultimate control over the decisions of the Politburo, we cannot put much faith in their tactics and promises."

He said Americans should realize that "short of revolution, basic changes in a structure such as that of the Soviet Union can only come slowly."

He added that the free world would be foolish to reject any moves the Soviets might make which might result in enlarging the free world.

And he offered hope that eventually the Russian people may force an evolution from the present dictatorship.

"The Soviet in affording education to its peoples is thus taking a great and calculated risk. This process may bring about an evolution of Soviet law and legal procedures," he stated.

Dulles pointed to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's recent confession of "ideological error" as a "subtle way of devaluing those high officials who have lost the stamp of absolute correctness by some state-imposed standards."

## "Master Spy"

The tall, grey-haired intelligence expert's appearance belied the introduction as "America's master spy" given him by Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Dulles referred to Sen. Walter F. George, who also was seated on the platform, as "the keeper of my brother's conscience." His brother is U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Then he pointed up the prestige of Sen. George and Sen. Richard B. Russell by saying "there is a possibility that it is unique that any state ever has had both their senators as chairmen of these two most important Senate committees."

He said he referred to Sen. George's chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee and Sen. Russell's position as head of the Senate Armed Forces Committee.

Dulles told the audience politics is no consideration in the CIA. He said he "never had asked anyone who applied for a job what his politics were," but that he "made it clear, that they should not engage openly in politics" except to exercise their right to the ballot.

The intelligence chief's address climaxed a day of activities at the Law School directed by Dean F. Hodge O'Neal.

## Many Attend Function

Leading jurists and lawyers from all over Georgia attended the function and participated in various phases of the program.

During the morning, E. Smythe Gambrell of Atlanta, president of the American Bar Association, spoke to Mercer's student body at a program in Willingham Chapel.

Gambrell warned against the threat of over-government and declared "a big and rich government inevitably is a threat to freedom."

"To the extent that we permit ourselves to be so dependent upon government that we can no longer think or achieve on our own, dependent on government for those things which traditionally we have provided for ourselves, to that extent we defeat the very meaning of democracy and permit government to rule rather than to serve the individual," he said.

He said the U. S. government collects and disburses through taxes 30 per cent of all income, and warned that increases along those lines tend to deprive Americans of freedom.

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